

Overview

Rising water levels upstream from the Akosombo Dam, primarily due to heavy rainfall caused the Volta River Authority to spill excess water on 15 September 2023. The spillage has caused flooding in communities downstream of the dam, destroying homes and farmland along the banks of the River Volta. Therefore, some communities were displaced into safe havens (also known as collective centers) in the districts of Ada East, Central Tongu, North Tongu and Shai Osudoku.

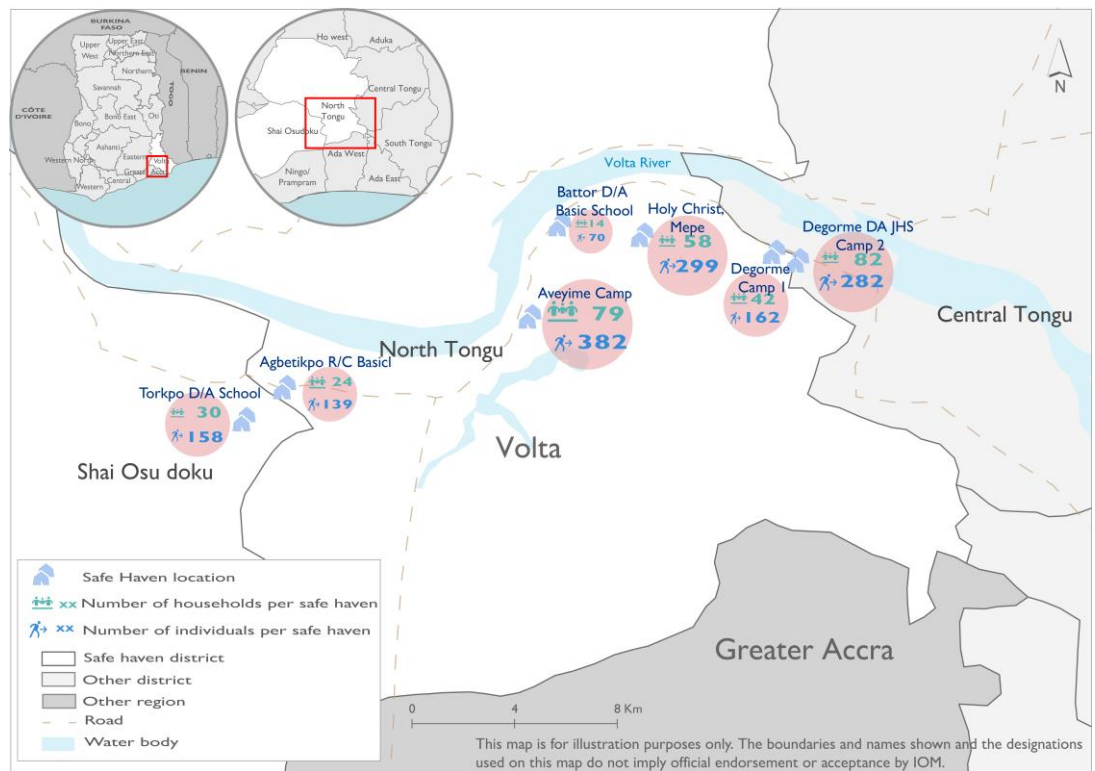
To update population figures in the safe havens, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), with technical and financial support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), deployed the DTM-developed Standard Registration Tool. This initiative, carried out in collaboration with the World Food Programme, World Vision and the Ghanaian Federation of Persons with Physical Disabilities, took place between 14 and 17 November 2023. Thirty enumerators conducted registrations across 25 safe havens in the affected districts, recording over 7,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from 1,492 households. The deployment provided detailed data and an in-depth analysis of the specific needs of these households.

Months after this activity a mop up registration exercise was necessitated to identify the needs of unregistered individuals across seven safe havens in two districts, namely North Tongu and Shai Osudoku. This will help the government make informed decisions in providing aid and supporting the successful resettlement and reintegration of these IDPs.

The three-day mop-up registration exercise was conducted in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), between 8 and 11 September 2024. A refresher training was provided to seven NADMO staff on the IOM Standard Registration Tool and the methodology to complete the registration exercise successfully.

The enumerators were divided into two teams based on the estimates of the number of people in the safe havens as provided by NADMO, with two supervision teams established, comprising staff from both NADMO and IOM.

This activity provided further information on the remaining individuals, households, existing vulnerabilities, priority needs, as well as displacement-related triggers to inform future programming.



Key Figures



329
Households



1,492
Individuals



623
Male



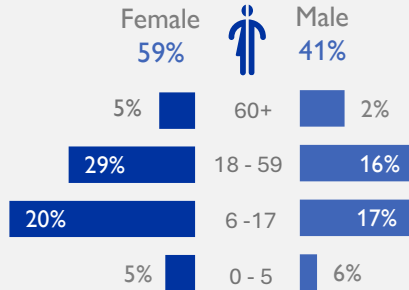
869
Female



7
Safe Havens

Data Collection: September 2024

Fig.1 Demographics



The registration data was captured through direct individual interviews conducted in the safe havens with the heads of households. This ensures that the data collected is accurate and representative of the household's needs.

As per the findings from the September 2024 registration exercise, there were 1,492 unregistered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from 329 households, across seven safe havens, averaging about four individuals per household.

Table.1 below highlights specific safe havens where density is highest, which can help guide resource allocation and effective aid delivery.

Fig.2. Reported vulnerabilities



Fig.6 Household size distribution

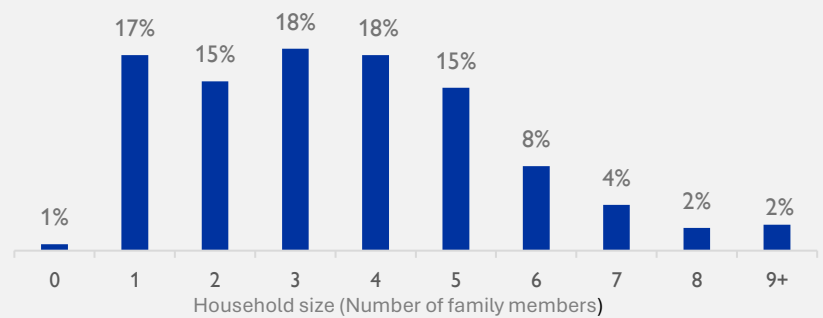


Fig.3 Possession of Ghana Card

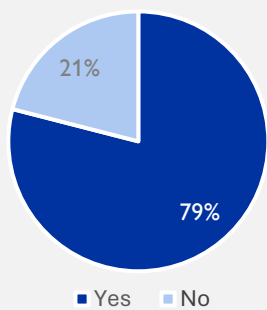


Fig.4 Possession of Health Insurance Card

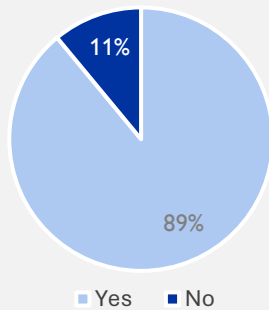
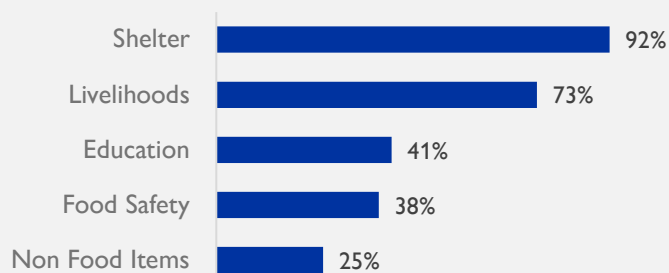


Fig.5 Top 5 needs according to head of households (several answers possible)



Tab.1 Individuals Registered by district and safe haven

District	Name of Safe Haven	0-5	6-17	18-59	60+	Total
North Tongu	Agbetikpo R/C Basic School	29	58	47	5	139
	Aveyime Camp	42	143	164	33	382
	Battor D/A Basic School	11	29	26	4	70
	Degorme Camp 1	25	49	74	14	162
	Degorme DA JHS Camp 2	28	80	154	20	282
	Holy Christ, Mepe	20	109	155	15	299
Shai Osudoku	Torkpo D/A School	23	71	50	14	158